

# THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Friday, February 19th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.  
MOTTO:—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911.

VOL. VIII. NO. 13

## H. G. GARRETT

Nominated on 15th Ballot  
for Railroad Commis-  
sioner of Third  
District

## Most Enthusiastic Convention Ever Held in District

Last Thursday afternoon at the Opera House in Paris the Republicans of the Third Railroad District nominated Hon. Green Garrett of Clark county, as the standard bearer for the office of Railroad Commissioner, after a very interesting session in which fifteen ballots had been taken.

There were seven candidates contesting for the honors, viz: H. G. Garrett, J. J. Craig, A. T. Siler, John Littlejohn, Samuel Holmes, Jackson Morris and W. L. Brown.

The first ballot showed Garrett to be far in the lead of all other candidates, the tabulation showed Garrett 300, Craig 191, Siler 121, Littlejohn 124, Holmes 87, Morris 61 and Brown 29.

There was but little changes until after the tenth ballot when it was decided to drop the hindmost man on each succeeding ballot.

Brown was left off the eleventh ballot followed by Judge Holmes on the twelfth, and Siler went down on the unlucky thirteenth. Then Craig was down and out on the fourteenth ballot leaving Garrett, Littlejohn and Morris.

The Craig forces rallied to Littlejohn and tried to elect him, but the friends of Morris seeing that he was defeated changed their vote to Garrett and the tabulation showed Garrett a winner with 477 votes to his credit.

Mr. Garrett was escorted to the stage and accepted the nomination in a few well-chosen remarks after which the convention adjourned.

Knox County played a very prominent part in the convention and when the proper time came threw her solid vote to Garrett which insured his election.

The following delegates from Knox county were present at the convention and participated in the organization:

Caleb Powers, D. W. Clark, W. C. Black, J. T. Stamper, W. M. Mitchell, Chas. C. Smith, A. J. Mitchell, A. M. Hemphill, T. J. Hale, Clarence Mitchell, J. D. Main, W. H. Green, W. F. Parker, S. A. Smith, J. H. Lawson, W. H. Detherage, W. W. Byrley and W. M. Lambdin.

In the committee organization the Knox county delegation unanimously elected the following:

Committee on Credentials, W. W. Byrley.

Committee on Resolutions, Hon. Caleb Powers.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business, Hon. Sawyer A. Smith.

Committee on Permanent Organization, Dr. Wm. Carson Black.

Judge John T. Stamper was elected as Chairman of the delegation and cast the vote of Knox county on all questions coming before the convention. After the organization several of the boys returned home knowing that those left would look well after Knox county's interests.

The Convention was a harmonious affair and is only an indication that the State will be swept clean this fall by the Republican ticket.

Mr. Garrett, the nominee of this Convention, is an honest, upright Christian gentleman, well known throughout the Eastern end of the State, and being a lawyer of well known ability makes him especially fitted for the position.

The party is to be congratulated on the splendid man she has selected and in saying this we do not cast any reflection upon any of the other

candidates who espied to the position as they are all good men, but Mr. Garrett seems to be especially fitted for the place and will draw much strength to the State ticket this fall.

## "The Country Editor"

The Tampa (Fla.) Tribune pokes a little fun at the weekly papers of Florida by publishing clipped items under the head of "Rural Florida." The editor of the Citrus County Chronicle published at Inverness, (Fla.) resenting the insinuations of the Tribune, presents the advantage and joys of a country editor's life in the following classic:

The country editor is the subject of many a joke harmlessly indulged in by his brethren of the city press, but he takes it all good naturedly as he sits on his throne behind a pine board table piled with exchanges and gazes dreamily down the deserted village street at the only scene of animation, which is a yellow hound sitting on his haunches in the shade of an oak, forced to exert himself in an effort to dislodge a regiment of fleas that "never sleep." Through an open window floats the unmistakable odor of a neighbor boiling collard greens and the merry tinkle of a cow bell mingles with the snap of the office shears as a bunch of clippings are culled from the pile of exchanges to enlighten his readers at one dollar per annum.

The country editor sits not under the glare of an office drop light in the wee hours of the morning and forces ideas from a tired brain. He hears not the splutter of the linotype as it slides forth line after line of "dope" beat out of numbed fingers on a Smith Premier after twelve a.m. No sound of the telegraph key comes over the transom as a tired telegraph editor rushes to push "page 30" in the waiting copy boy's hand. He hears not the rasping cry of the "gally kid" as he sings "third take on society!" He sees not the impatient foreman as he walks nervously up and down the "make up room" issuing orders that sends the "turtles" with their loads of make-up forms scooting for the elevator. He hears no noise of sizzling metal as it spats against the "mat" in the stereotyping room and he is deaf to the clang of the crescent plates as they are buckled in shining rows to the drums of the monster perfecting press that stands throbbing in every joint ready togulp down roll after roll of white paper in its steely maw to be rushed out on the streets a few moments later by shrill mouthed newsboys, who cry "first edition!"

No, no "twenty-minutes for lunch" methods with the country editor. He takes his time. When a heavy editorial problem confronts him he takes it to bed with him and generally wakes up in the morning with the matter thoroughly sifted out in such a manner that even his most illiterate subscribers can fall to his meaning like a chicken picking up corn. If his brain refuses to work he can lay aside his pen and go fishing.

The country editor has a whole week to dope out a four-page paper and you bet he turns out some stuff that is original. He knows every one of his subscribers personally and knows just what they want and when they want it and it's nine to one if he attends to his business half way as he should his wood shed is never empty and his corn bin never dry.

Joke the country editor all you wish, but this happy-go-lucky gent who moulds rural opinion would not swap positions with the biggest editor-in-chief in the land.

The man who considers himself one in a thousand naturally regards the other 999 as mere ciphers.

## Union College

### Commencement Exercises

May 17th--23rd

Nineteen-Eleven.

### College Chapel.

Barbourville, Kentucky.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

May 17th, 7:30

#### ENTERTAINMENT

By Primary Departments  
under the direction of  
Miss Suter and Miss Sandusky.

THURSDAY EVENING 8:00

Senior Music Recital.

FRIDAY EVENING 8:00

#### ORATORICAL CONTESTS

In Competition for the Medals offered by

J. M. Robison, Esq. and Judge S. B. Dishman.  
The names of the Winners of the Honor  
Medals offered by Col. W. R. Hughes  
and Pitzer D. Black, Esq. to the  
Departments of History and Mathematics,  
will be announced.

Music, - - - Mandolin Club.

SATURDAY EVENING 8:00  
Recital, School of Expression  
under the direction of  
Miss Suter.

SUNDAY MORNING 11:00

BACCALAUREATE SERMON  
Rev. Henry C. Jameson, D.D.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vesper Services 7:00 P. M.

Address before the  
Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. by  
Dr. Philo C. Dix, State Secretary  
Y. M. C. A. 8:00 P. M.

MONDAY 3:00 TO 5:00 P. M.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION  
Address,  
Rev. F. W. Harrop.

ART EXHIBIT  
under direction of Miss Swearingen.

Rehearsal, School of Music 8:00  
under the direction of  
Miss Lilleston.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 9:30 A. M.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES,  
Address by PROF. C. G. CROOKS  
of Central University  
PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

### Graduates:

Ellen Bryan Clark  
Idah Mae Cole  
Anna Mae Creech  
Guy Leslie Dickinson  
Norma Bruce Elliott  
Nancy Lee Faulkner  
Anna Royston Griggs  
Charles Leroy Howes  
Lalla Rookh Johnson  
William Harrison Large  
Mary Dora Laughlin

#### DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

Idah Mae Cole

Norma Bruce Elliott

College Colors:-  
Yellow and Black.

### Commencement Calendar of B. B. I., May 11 to 14

The commencement exercises of the Barbourville Baptist Institute began last night by an address by M. B. Adams on "The Mission of the Barbourville Institute."

The schedule for the remainder of the exercises is as follows:

Friday, 8:30 a. m.—Address by Dr. J. W. Porter, "Ignorance a Pox to Grace." 7:30 p. m.—Lecture by Dr. J. W. Porter, "Sunshine."

Saturday, 7:30 p. m.—Informal meeting of citizens and former students. Addresses by a number of interested persons.

Sunday, 11:00 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. J. W. Porter.

7:30—Sermon by Rev. Walter L. Brock.

Thursday, 7:30 p. m.—Exercises by Primary and Intermediate departments.

Thursday, 7:30 p. m.—Recital, by Miss Blanche King's class in music.

### VICTIM OF A QUEER ILLNESS.

Miss Nellie Florence, of near Barefoot, Nicholas county, who has been ill for the past two years, became critically ill at her home last Thursday. She was attacked with violent vomiting and, it is said, threw up from her stomach over 150 fishing worms, after which she was entirely relieved of the sickness.

## LARGE COAL PLANT PART OF DEAL

### T. J. Asher & Sons Take Over the Ace Company, Located in Louisville

As a part of their plan of developing between 25,000 and 30,000 acres of coal land in Harlan county, Kentucky and marketing the product, T. J. Asher & Sons, of Wasota, widely known as lumber men and coal magnates, have purchased the coal elevators and five acre yards of the Ace Coal Company at Pope and Payne streets, in Louisville, and will at once begin improvements there that will give them one of the greatest coal plants in the South. Their home offices will be in Louisville.

Although the deal has been in process of consummation for some time, it came to light for the first time Monday. Already plans have been drafted for the additions to the elevator and fully 1,000,000 feet of lumber is being sawed in the elevators of Asher & Sons, to be utilized in its construction. In addition to this eleven tracks, including in all probability about 4,000 feet, will be constructed on thirty-five feet trestles to the elevator. Much of the ground will be leveled and it is hoped to have the plant ready for fall. Between \$100,000 and \$150,000 will be spent in the additional improvements there.

Robt. Asher, a son of T. J. Asher, and one of the well-known coal magnates of the State, is in Louisville at the present time supervising the local end of the plans for the improvements.

### Sale of Coal Mines

The Kentucky-Virginia Coal and Iron Company's mines were sold at Cumberland Gap Monday in a Commissioners' sale, the Eastern Kentucky Coal and Land Company bidding it in for a Baltimore banking house, which also has purchased the iron foundry at Big Stone Gap, and is negotiating for the iron plant at Middlesboro. They own all the iron leases between Middlesboro and Big Stone Gap.

### BUSINESS MAN

#### William Addams, Candidate for Governor, is a BUSINESS MAN.—Discussed by Editor of Hodgenville Herald.

(From Hodgenville Herald.)

We are informed that Hon. William Addams, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is a business man of unbounded integrity, honest and upright in his business dealings, and that he is intellectually equipped to cope with any problem that may present itself in the management of either public or private affairs. It has long been proven that the honest business man, who is capable of the successful management of his private affairs, is also capable of the successful management of public affairs. The habitual office seeker and professional politician is usually too much absorbed in promoting his own selfish affairs to give the people that full measure of service promised in his oath of office.

The Governor is usually too much absorbed in promoting his own selfish affairs to give the people that full measure of service promised in his oath of office. Kentucky needs a business man in the Governor's chair in Frankfort for a few years. There is a lot of work to be done—a lot of things to undo. "Doing" and "undoing" will keep a business Governor busy all the time during his four years' term of office.

The Herald unhesitatingly says that it believes he will, if nominated and elected, give the people of the State a wise, conservative and business administration and he will employ himself constantly in "doing" and "undoing" for the betterment of Kentucky. And another thing—Mr. Addams can win in November.—Adv.

## POWERS' BILL

### Republican Congressman Wants \$600,000 appropria- tion to Rebuild Daniel Boone Road.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 8.—Caleb Powers introduced a bill in the lower house today appropriating six hundred thousand dollars to rebuild the old wilderness road from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to Boonesboro, Ky., along the old Daniel Boone trail.

### A Fishing Trip

Dr. E. B. Dishman and Walter R. Barner left last Thursday on the early train on a fishing trip in Harlan county. They stopped with Mr. Jesse Howard at the mouth of Wallins creek about seven miles below Harlan town, where they caught an ample supply of club minnows. They fished there at a mill dam near Mr. Howard's place until noon Friday. They then started down old Cumberland in a boat, fishing along at the favorable looking places and spent Friday night with another Mr. Howard who conducts a store about three miles below Jesse Howard's place, where they had a fine fish-fry, both for supper and breakfast.

The next morning they started down in their boat again, and drifted along, landing a good bass now and then, until late Saturday afternoon, when they caught the Harlan train for Pineville and came into Barbourville on the 11:24 train Saturday night. They both report a fine trip, and recommend uncle Jesse Howard to any other fishermen who may be passing that way, for true Kentucky hospitality.

### Chas. Davis elected Great Jun or Sagamore

A dispatch from Owensboro where the Great Council of Kentucky Red Men is in session, says that Charles Davis, of Tchoupitoulas Tribe No. 111, of this place, was unanimously elected Great Junior Sagamore of the Great Council of Kentucky I. O. R. M., on the first ballot. This is a great honor that has been bestowed upon Mr. Davis and makes the second from the local Tribe who has been thus honored, W. H. McDonald being a Past Great Sachem. The office of Junior leads to that of Great Sachem, Hon. T. Wade Stratton, of Cromwell, Ky., was elected Great Keeper of Wampum.

### Thatcher Visits Kentucky

Hon. M. H. Thatcher, a member of the Panama Canal Commission and Governor of the Canal Zone by appointment of President Taft, who has come to Kentucky for a brief visit, was in Lexington on Monday calling upon some of his old political and personal friends. Governor Thatcher arrived in Frankfort Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Thatcher, and they will be in the United States four or five weeks. They came from Ancon, the seat of the civil government of the Canal Zone, via Kingston, Jamaica, Santiago, Cuba, and overland to Havana, thence steamer to Key West, Fla., and the rail route to Kentucky. They are both in the best of health and enthusiastic over their experiences on the Isthmus. Mr. Thatcher says the work on the "big ditch" is progressing satisfactorily, and that the occasional slides reported in the newspapers are only what are expected and will not delay the completion of the undertaking.

# The Mountain Advocate

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O. WILL CLARK,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Subscription Rates: \$1.00 per year in advance to everybody.

**14** Is the number for those desiring to communicate with this office by phone. Ring up Central and ask for this number. You will then be connected direct with our office, if you have The Camp Ground Telephone service.

The Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

A CAREFUL comparison of a few of the Republican counties with a like number of Democratic counties of the State as to their population in the last census and the total vote cast in the last Presidential election will prove to all fairminded men that if the Republican counties will get out their vote as well as the Democratic counties do theirs, the State will go largely Republican. Take for example Bell county, which is Republican with a population of 28,417 and the total vote in the Presidential election in 1908 was 3,855 or less than 14 per cent. of the population. Henderson county which is Democratic with a population of 29,352 or 905 more population than Bell county and the vote in the Presidential election in 1908 was 6,451 or 2,596 more votes than Bell county. Bell county voted less than 14 per cent. of her population, while Henderson county voted about 22 per cent. of her population.

#### SUMMARIES OF OTHER COUNTIES.

Knox county, Republican, population 22,116, vote for President in 1908, 3,779.

Franklin county, Democratic, population 21,135, vote for President in 1908, 4,908.

Knox county has 981 more population than Franklin while Franklin votes 1,129 more votes than Knox county.

Clay county, Republican, population 17,789, votes for President in 1908, 2,717.

Clark county, Democratic, population 17,787, votes for President in 1908, 4,456.

Clay county has 2 more population than Clark, while Clark county voted in Presidential election 1,739 more votes than did Clay.

Cumberland county, Republican, has a population of 9,816 and voted in the Presidential election in 1908, 1,804 votes.

Carlisle county, Democratic, with a population of 9,018, votes in the Presidential election in 1908 with a population of 988 less than Cumberland, still they voted 380 more votes than Cumberland did.

Leslie county, Republican, with a population of 8,976, cast 1,501 votes in the 1908 Presidential election; while Carroll county with a population of 8,110, cast 2,107 votes in 1908, with a population of 866 less than Leslie, still she casts 607 more votes than Leslie.

Population. Total Vote 1908.

Laurel, Republican, 19,872 3,807

Mason, Democratic, 18,911 4,910

Laurel has 1,261 more population. Mason 1,103 more votes than Laurel.

Jackson, Republican, 16,731 2,090

Grant, Democratic, 10,581 2,780

Jackson has 153 more population, and Grant votes 700 more votes.

Adair, Republican, 16,503 3,365

Fleming, Democratic, 16,066 4,093

Adair has 47 more population, while Fleming casts 731 more votes.

Clinton, Republican, 8,153 1,464

Trimble, Democratic, 6,512 1,710

Clinton has 1,841 more population, while Trimble casts 246 more votes.

Monroe, Republican, 13,663 2,652

Owen, Democratic, 14,248 5,481

Monroe has 586 less population. Owen casts 829 more votes.

Letcher, Republican, 10,623 1,645

Livingston, Democratic, 10,627 2,274

Letcher has 4 less population. Livingston casts 629 more votes.

Harlan, Republican, 10,566 1,662

Boone, Democratic, 9,420 2,700

Harlan has 1,146 more population, while Boone casts 1,047 more votes.

Perry, Republican, 11,255 2,099

Pendleton, Democratic, 11,980 2,891

Perry has 730 less population, while Pendleton casts 792 more votes.

Owsley, Republican, 7,879 1,480

Oldham, Democratic, 7,218 1,533

Owsley has 731 more population, Oldham casts 403 more votes.

Russell, Republican, 10,861 2,690

Nicholas, Democratic, 10,601 2,867

Russell has 260 more population, Nicholas casts 767 more votes.

Whitley, Republican, 31,382 5,134

Warren, Democratic, 30,279 6,788

Whitley has 1,403 more population, while Warren casts 1,654 more votes.

The Eleventh Congressional District is composed of 19 counties which has a population of 308,543 and cast at the Presidential election in 1908, 45,490 votes, or about 17.4% percent. of the population. The Seventh Congressional District is composed of 8 Democratic counties with a population of 151,051 and cast at the Presidential election in 1908, 36,385, or a little over 24.4% per cent. of the population or a little over 7 per cent more than the Eleventh District, which is Republican.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

##### BAILEY'S SWITCH

Mrs. J. D. Turner is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. V. D. Jackson is on the sick

list at this writing.

V. D. Jackson was in Barbourville Tuesday, on business.

The little son of E. E. Jackson has been ill for the past few days.

William Marshall, who has been

#### HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

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**The only baking powder**

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#### Professional Cards.

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Barbourville, Kentucky.

**THOS. D. TINSLEY**

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Office on Public Square. Notary is

Office. PHONE 101.

**J. M. ROBISON**

LAWYER,

OFFICE: Over First National Bank

BARBOURVILLE, KY.

**J. D. MAIN**

Lawyer,

Office West side Public Square,

BARBOURVILLE - KY.

**A. L. PARKER**

DENTIST

OFFICES: Up Stairs, in Parker Building,

BARBOURVILLE, KY.

Phones: Office, 36,

Residence, 96.

Tonsorial Parlor!

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PROPRIETOR.

Near HOTEL JONES

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, CLEAN

SHAVE, A NEAT HAIR CUT, OR A

SHAMPOO, YOU WILL FIND NO BETTER

PLACE IN TOWN.

**WHITE BARBERS FOR**

**WHITE TRADE.**

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Baptists of South to

Meet in Jacksonville

Greater in number than the British Parliament or the Congress of the United States, the Southern Baptist Convention will meet in Jacksonville, Fla., May the 17, with delegates present from every State in the South.

The convention has three boards—the Foreign Mission Board, with headquarters at Richmond; the Home Mission Board, with headquarters at Atlanta, and the Sunday-school Board, with headquarters at Nashville. The work of the Foreign Board is to preach the gospel in foreign lands. The Home Mission Board looks after mission work in the home field, which includes the Southern States, Cuba and the Panama section. The Sunday-school Board is the head of the Sunday-school work, and publishes Sunday-school helps, periodicals and books for use in the Sunday-schools and young people's societies. The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, located at Louisville, is also under the control of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Miss Sarah Cooper is visiting her sister, Mrs. O. N. Prichard, of Linden, this week.

Mrs. Jacob Engle and son, George, were in Wilton, Wednesday on business.

Poister Terrell, was calling on Miss Lizzie Cooper, Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Helton, of Clete, is visiting relatives here this week.

Bradley Reese and Albert Campbell were in Wilton, Thursday.

E. G. Knuckles, of Wilton, was calling on Miss Ada Wells, Sunday.

Arthur Williams, of Indian Gap, was here Sunday, calling on "Rose Bud."

Miss Lizzie Cooper, was a guest of Miss Ada Campbell, Saturday evening.

Misses Jane and Maud Smith, of Paint Hill, were guests of Mrs. Ellen Smith, Saturday evening.

A. C. Cooper, was in Corbin, Saturday and Sunday, calling on his best girl, Miss Maud Smith.

Mesdames John A. Campbell and M. B. Cooper, were guests of Mrs. George Cooper, of Indian Gap, Sunday.

Miss Clara Campbell and brother, John, have returned to their home after attending a four months' school course at Williamsburg Institute.

Misses Lidia Engle and Kittie Carnes, and L. H. Mills, students of the Barbourville Baptist Institute, were guests at the home of Mrs. John Engle, Saturday and Sunday.

—[ROSE BUD.]

#### Local Register's Report.

At Mills, Ky., May 9th, 1911, report from J. W. Messer, Deputy Local Register, in Messer voting precinct No. 7, from January 1st, 1911, of the births and deaths. All told there were 18 births and 6 deaths.

J. W. MESSER, D. R.

#### NEW BARBER SHOP

I have purchased the Carmichael Barber Shop, on Public Square, and am now prepared to give all customers satisfactory work in the tonsorial business.

Will appreciate a liberal share of the public patronage.

CLEAN TOWELS. SHARP INSTRUMENTS.

That Which Satisfies Customers, is my Motto.

Come and Get a Hair Cut and Shave

And Get Convinced of Our Ability to Please.

**JAMES BULLOCK**

THE BARBER.

ON THE SQUARE NEXT TO THE STABLE.



J. H. Blackburn, Agent, Barbourville, Ky.



Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed."

"Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.



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# JUDGE O'REAR

ELABORATES THE PLATFORM UPON WHICH HE ORIGINALLY ANNOUNCED HIS CANDIDACY FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

## OPENING CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Stands His Ground on Tobacco Question—Uses Plain Spoken Words on County Unit Bill—Asks What's the Matter With Old Kentucky.

Judge Edward Clay O'Rear opened his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kentucky in an address at Hopkinsville, in which he elaborated the views briefly outlined in his earlier formal announcement. He spoke to a great gathering of citizens of Christian and adjoining counties in which all political elements were represented.

Judge O'Rear began by pointing out the folly of confusing State and national politics and injecting into the campaign in Kentucky this year questions that might properly be raised in a Presidential contest involving all the States. He paid tribute to the growing spirit of independence among voters and declared that in these days the personality of the candidate and his individual tendencies were often of even more importance than formal party utterances.

"He who aspires to lead a party," added the speaker, "should not be afraid to venture an opinion concerning the public questions with which he would be called upon to deal if elected, and he should not be afraid to suggest remedies for existing evils."

After discussing this progressive phase of the political situation generally, Judge O'Rear dwelt on some length upon what he regarded as a remarkable reversal of conditions in Kentucky, which once proudly came near the head of the procession of States, but had now fallen far to the rear. He reviewed in a philosophic and nonpartisan vein the causes to which he attributed this great change. Following up this line of argument, he said:

### Going to the Root of the Trouble.

There is a school of thought that believes in treating an ailment by treating the symptoms. I hold for the idea of going to the cause of the trouble. Remove it, and the laws of nature will effect a cure if the patient is not too far exhausted.

It is foolish to say that this political party or that is the cause. Human nature is not differentiated upon party lines. Politicians have long played upon the string that the other party's being in power is per se ruinous to the welfare of the country. We have grown old enough to be wise enough not to be fooled any longer by such twaddle. Fact is, it is being demonstrated all over this land year by year that a party is no better than its pending policies, and the policies are no more efficacious than the worth of the men entrusted with their execution; that it does not matter so much to the people which party is in power as what they propose then to do, and the kind of men they propose to do it with.

### Equality of Representation is Fundamental.

Ours is a representative popular government. Equality is the keystone of the political arch. He who denies it is a tory, if not a despot. He is of the class who would take more than his share, and to do so rob a weaker neighbor of his. He belongs to the predatory tribe, actuated by greed and sustained by his own multiplied wrongs. If given the license he would subjugate the rest of the world to his service. The people of Kentucky realize as fundamentally true that the right of government depends not only on the consent of the governed, but upon each member of society having identical political power in the government. Hence it is incorporated in the Constitution of this State that the legislative department, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the people, according to population and territory, being as nearly equal and uniform as may be possible and rested upon the Federal census. Section 32 of the Constitution reads:

**Number of Districts—Apportionment of Representation.** The First General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution, shall divide the State into thirty-eight Senatorial districts, and one hundred Representative districts, as nearly equal in population as possible, our dividing any county, except where a county may include more than one district, which districts shall constitute the Senatorial and Representative districts for ten years; and every ten years thereafter, shall be divided again to form a Representative district. Provided, however, so the principle requiring every district to be as nearly equal in population as may be shall not be violated. At the expiration of that time, the General Assembly shall have the power, every ten years thereafter, redistrict the State according to this rule, and for the purposes expressed in this section. If, in making such districts, inequality of population should be unavoidable, any advantage resulting therefrom shall be given to districts having the larger territories. No part of a county shall be added to another county to make a district, and the counties forming a district shall be contiguous.

### Iniquitous Political Apportionment.

The Constitution was adopted in 1891. A census had been taken in 1890. That provision was then ignored and nullified by the politicians composing the dominant party in the Legislature that first convened after the Constitution was adopted. Districts were created with more regard to their political complexion than for the Constitution which the people had just adopted. In short, the districting was so arranged that a community which was composed of a majority of Democrats was favored, while one composed of a majority of Republicans was disfavored. The result was, in some instances, six times as much voting strength was accorded the

Democratic as the Republican community.

This act was not attacked by any suit in court, as the apportionment did not really become effective until the decade was about one-half gone, and even if successfully attacked any new apportionment would have to be made by the Legislature convening near the end of the decade on the eve of a new census. However, the matter was called to the attention of the Legislature in 1896 by a message from Governor Bradley. It was not acted upon. The Senate that year was Democratic.

highly impolitic from a material standpoint as well. You will observe that this discrimination operates most against what is known as the mountain section of the State. By this apportionment more than one-half, nearly two-thirds, of that population is practically disfranchised.

You speak of that region as a section of pauper counties, meaning that these counties pay less into the treasury in the way of taxes than it costs to maintain the government in them.

You should know that region; know that it comprises thirty-eight counties, the largest undeveloped coal area in the Mississippi water shed, so far as is known, more acres of merchantable hard wood timber than is any similar area east of the Rockies; rich in oil and gas, fire clay, cement and salt. Yet it has until recently been but barely touched by railroads.

More than 62 per cent. of the gain in Kentucky's population in the last decade was in that part of the State. They are growing in wealth, population and schools. The conditions are most favorable for industrial enterprises. It is no dream to predict that this decade will witness an industrial development of that region quite similar to the West Virginia development.

But is it reasonable to expect so much of money and population to come to a section, more than one-half of which, and all of the added population of which, will be practically denied representation in making the laws which affect their business?

These counties will all be paying net revenue into the treasury, relieving the burdens of the rest of the State, if suffered to be developed along natural lines, and not discriminated against by the laws of the State.

### Educational Needs of Kentucky.

Judge O'Rear discussed at length the educational needs of Kentucky, which he said were next in importance to fair representation of all the people in the government. He advocated agricultural and manual training in keeping with the industrial age in which we live, and loyal support for the normal schools for white and colored teachers. Speaking of better schools in the country districts, he said:

The county districts are entitled to, and the State is concerned in their being provided with high schools, as has been done for the cities and towns. If the schools are necessarily too far away for some of the pupils, then let the State or county or district pay for hauling the children to school. The children must be in school, and should be required to attend some school. We now haul common drunks to the police station in patrol wagons and criminals to jail and to the penitentiaries on the trains at public expense. Why is it not as competent for the State to haul the innocent children to a fountain of learning where their minds may be enlightened and fed and trained for useful careers for the State?

### The People Should Control.

Judge O'Rear here took up the "Third House," as the legislative body has come to be known in Kentucky, and showed how it had come to be the most powerful influence in a State in shaping legislation, to the tremendous advantage of the corporate interests that seek unfair advantages over the people. He declared his purpose to do all in his power, if elected Governor, to drive the "Third House" out of Kentucky by taking away its opportunity and influence, and he gave assurance that those who would resist the encroachment of the lobby are not the enemies of capital and progress, as some would have it appear. He said, in conclusion, on this subject:

### Outspoken Declaration on Liquor Question.

You probably know my attitude on the liquor question.

It is that the sale of liquors should be regulated by law, if allowed at all.

And whether it should be allowed should be decided by the people of the community to be affected, whether that community be a precinct, city, town or county.

The Constitution of this State requires the question to be so submitted, and requires that the county shall be the unit, at some time, in determining whether liquor shall be sold anywhere in that county.

Notwithstanding the Constitution was adopted in 1891, the liquor lobby has been able to prevent legislation carrying that provision into effect as to counties having towns not larger than the fifth class.

There is no legal or just ground for such classification. The Constitution does not admit of it.

Nor do the conditions. The people of Christian county ought to have and do have the same constitutional rights as the people of Trigg county.

Yet the Constitution has been nullified on this subject for twenty years.

I pledge you my best endeavors to have it carried into effect, and then enforced. The liquor people pay me the great compliment of believing that I mean it. They believe I will endeavor to do what I say, and believe I will be able to do what I propose. In fact, they have no doubt about it. That is why they are fighting my nomination so bitterly, and why some of them who are Republicans have threatened to bolt my nomination and why the published threat is made of flooding the State with an enormous corruption fund to defeat me in November.

Equality of representation is a vital principle of Democracy; in proportion as it is denied or withheld, the government becomes less intelligent or less intelligent.

Without equality Republican institutions are impossible. Inequality or representation is a tyranny to which no people worthy of freedom will tamely submit.

To say that the man in Spencer county has nearly as much voice in the legislature as eight citizens of Ohio, Butler and Edmonson,

is to say that the man in the twenty-sixth district is more than seven times as large in population as the nineteenth, the difference being more than enough to constitute two average districts. By this arrangement one citizen in Spencer county has nearly as much voice in the legislature as eight citizens of Ohio, Butler and Edmonson.

The court said of the act:

This inequality is so glaring that it precludes the possibility that there was any intent on the part of the Legislature to apportion the State into one hundred representative districts as nearly equal in population or area as might be. By this arrangement one citizen in Spencer county is to say that the man in the twenty-sixth district, which is given one representative, while Ohio, Butler and Edmonson, with a combined population of 52,265 and an area of 2,141 square miles, is given only one representative.

Average 241. 38,871 942. 46,451 11,306.

These counties are entitled to twenty-two, but are given twelve representatives. The first group have a population and area as follows:

The first group..... 124,933 2,785. The second group..... 466,541 11,307.

Difference..... 341,518 8,586.

Spencer county, with a population of 7,497 and an area of 29 square miles, is given one representative, while Ohio, Butler and Edmonson, with a combined population of 52,265 and an area of 2,141 square miles, is given only one representative.

It is evident that the arrangement is not satisfactory, and the people of the twenty-sixth district are denied representation.

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